American PW's join peace army in Korea

IN a prison camp in North Korea last spring (the picture, right, just arrived) American, Turkish, British and other captured troops demonstrated for an end to the fighting, sang peace songs and enrolled in the fight for brotherhood. They know why they want peace. The reason is contained in a letter from Robert Branam, Co. C, 9th Inf., to his hometown paper, "The Iron Mountain News," Kingsford, Mich. Wrote Branam from somewhere behind UN lines:

"The fellows aren't what they were yesterday, or the day before. Their smiles are gone; the laughter is not so cheerful; the talk is low; tension is gradually climbing. We are going back north again, back to hell; seven days a week; hell even on Sundays—unless, dear God, the peace agreement is reached."

For names of more prisoners of war, see p. 8.

•

Other young people want peace too. In Berlin, three Americans (see p. 5) describe the overwhelming experience of the Youth Festival for Peace—and the ugly things that happened to some of the peace pilgrims at the hands of U.S. exponents of democracy in Austria.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly
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Could peace cost so much?

THE war program is now running at $50,000,000,000 a year. By next July it will be $65,000,000,000. It is difficult to comprehend what $65,000,000,000 means. A worker can get a dim idea in terms of his own life. The average manufacturing worker now gets about $64 for working a week—$3,328 for a full year. In 40 years of steady work he might make $133,120.

To reach the total of $1,000,000,000 by 1951, one of your primordial ancestors in the Pleistocene era, long before the dawn of written history, some 300,000 years before the birth of Christ, would have had to begin working.

Let's look at it another way:

• It costs $3,500,000 to build a B-36 bomber. The same money would build 350 new houses at $10,000 each, housing 1,750 people.

'Eastern' Arms Expenditures

'Western' Arms Expenditures

Drawing by Robert Joyce

(Figures from the Survey of the UN Economic Comm. for Europe.)

• One air "wing" costs $1,500,000-000. That's what it would take in federal subsidies to achieve 2,000,000 new homes a year, plus outlays to clear the slums that blight our cities, plus subsidies to start a low-cost housing program.

• A single automatic anti-aircraft gun costs $300,000—enough to build a small hospital. A single shot from a 105 cal. howitzer costs $50. A single shot of penicillin costs $3.

• One medium-sized tank costs $230,000. One medium-sized elementary school can be built for that. The cost of one aircraft carrier is $218,-000,000—enough to supply school lunches for all the children in all the U.S. for one year.

• $4,500,000,000 a year is now being spent for military "public works"—barracks, military installations, etc. A half billion added to this sum would develop all our river valleys, provide cheap power and control floods.

• For less than the cold war costs in 20 days the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation could control the Klamath River and reclaim 2,000,000 acres of desert land. Eventually, 50,000,000 acres west of the Rockies could be reclaimed—enough to feed 75,000,000 people (Time, July 30).

Thus far we have described only the financial cost of war. The major cost is the human cost. Who can say what is the ultimate toll in lives, in human misery and destitution, in tears and agony—in a war of guided missiles, atom bombs and jellied gasoline bombs? Who can put a dollar value on the Bill of Rights?

Certainly peace can't be this expensive.

From: Facts and Figures, Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards Research Dept., 86 Commercial St., San Francisco 11, Cal.

THE ROSENBERG CASE

Did the FBI lie to launch a frameup?

In obtaining death sentences for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for alleged complicity in an atomic spy conspiracy, the government clinched its case with the jury by introducing two confessed spies (Harry Gold and Elizabeth Bentley) who testified that the name "Julius" recurred in the conspiracy both in telephone identifications and as a password.

Last week, in the first article of this series on the Rosenberg Case, the GUARDIAN brought to light for the first time in connection with the case that its arch-conspirator, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, was known to his intimates in the U.S. as "Julius." This evidence was not introduced at the trial of the Rosenbergs. We believe that it would have been grounds for reasonable doubt sufficient to warrant acquittal.

This week we call attention to the facts concerning the "confessions" of David Greenglass, brother-in-law of Julius Rosenberg, whose testimony along with that of his wife, Ruth Greenglass, was used as the basis for the charges against the Rosenbergs.

These facts challenge the validity of the Greenglass "confessions" and accusations with respect to the Rosenbergs, strengthening our repeated contention that they should be freed for reasons of reasonable doubt if not because of an out-and-out political frame-up against them.

By William A. Reuben
GUARDIAN special reporter

ON MAY 22, 1950, Ruth Greenglass left a N.Y. hospital where six days previously she had given birth to her second child. She returned with the baby to her ex-GI husband, David, at their apartment at 266 Stanton Street on the city's lower East Side.

Next morning, May 23, the newspapers headlined a story that brought consternation to the new parents: A Soviet spy courier named Harry Gold had been arrested in Philadelphia by the FBI in connection with the spy ring centering around Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, German-born British scientist stationed at Los Alamos during World War II.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE: Five years earlier, on a Sunday morning the first week in June, 1945, this same Gold, whose photograph was now on front pages throughout the country, had visited the apartment of 20-year-old Ruth and 23-year-old Sgt. David Greenglass in Albuquerque, N.M. He produced a torn half of a Jello box matching one that they had in their possession. Gold had first visited Dr. Klaus ("Julius") Fuchs at Santa Fe. He introduced himself to the Greenglasses with the passwords: "I come from Julius," and asked for certain written information pertaining to a secret lens mold used in manufacture of the atom bomb. David Greenglass, an Army machinist at Los Alamos, produced the requested material, handed it over to the Soviet spy courier, received $500.

In February, 1950—four months before the papers announced Gold's arrest, and a few days after Fuchs' arrest in London—FBI agents had come to the Greenglass apartment in New York to question David about his duties and activities at Los Alamos. Ruth was present. The FBI made no move to arrest Greenglass at that time.

DAVID VISITS JULIUS: On the day Gold's arrest was made public—with the intimation that other arrests would follow—David Greenglass hurried to the place of business of his brother-in-law and former business partner, Julius Rosenberg.

As reported in this series last week, the two men were on unfriendly terms dating back to the period when Greenglass had been a partner in the business, a machine shop. Greenglass asked Rosenberg to take a walk with him. During the walk he asked his brother-in-law to raise $2,000 for him, and asked also for information on inoculations and certificates necessary to leave the country.

Rosenberg owed Greenglass $1,000 from the business. He explained that he could not raise this sum, much less

(Continued on Page 3)

THE MAIL BAG

Call a spade a spade

BUFFALO, MO.

From all appearances the Korean truce is a failure thanks to the arrogance of our military. When Gen. MacArthur pushed to the Yalu River he sent an ultimatum to the North Koreans to surrender or be annihilated. Instead, the North Koreans started an offensive with the help of Chinese volunteers and nearly pushed us into the sea.

Now Gen. Ridgway feels strong enough to talk the same language and force the North Koreans to surrender or fight. The Japanese held Korea for 40 years and lost it after a general war and a crushing defeat. It seems that we have the same plans and ambitions. Of course we are hiding our plans behind the UN and democracy. The Japanese were more honest.

Dr. N. S. Kanoka

Break for Townsend

LUDINGTON, MICH.

Do want to mention the article in Aug. 15 issue giving Dr. Townsend a break. We don't get any of those in the press. It is always lies. They confuse the people and they fall, hook, line and sinker. Don't know enough to do their own thinking. You mentioned that for the first time we held our hands out to labor. That is not exactly true. We have always held our hand out to everybody, but they are too lazy to think. Regardless of creed or color our plan would cover everyone.

We would like to do more for the GUARDIAN, but on a pension you can imagine what it is like. I do plenty of talking, though. That doesn't cost anything. The people are going to wake up soon, I hope.

Mrs. Geo. McReity

We feel better already

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The attached dollar in currency is from a member of a brigade who pledged one dollar a month to "help release our editors from the hades of nervous tension over debts."

Marion E. Perry

Natasha all the way

SACKVILLE, N. B., CANADA

In your issue of Aug. 1 there was an interesting review of two recent Soviet books. Appended to the review was this note: "Confusion caused by Russian names and variations frightens many away from Russian novels. A suggestion: make your own list with identification (first name, patronymic, surname) as you encounter each one, and refer back to it as you read."

It is doubtful whether many readers will take the trouble to follow this suggestion. Would it not be much better if, when a Russian novel is translated into English, the translator would see to it that each character is invariably called by the same name? **John C. Mortimer**

Fresh air

NEW YORK, N. Y.

This $3 contribution was meant for N. Y. Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund Camps for kids because I was once one of them and only too well remember how hot the slums can be in July and August. But your appeal came along and free expression of ideas is part of the necessity of life for me. Since the respectable and grown fat newspapers only adorn their mast heads with a shiboleth about what a piece of news should be—but on their pages befoul it over and over again, so for the moment I feel your appeal for life is the more impelling and the Fresh Air Camps will have to wait a little longer. **A Friend**

Then—and now

YAKIMA, WASH.

I am a veteran of the Spanish American War. How little we knew then that the stepping-stones we were establishing across the Pacific (Hawaii, Guam, Philippines), were the first steps in American imperialist ambitions. What an astounding difference in American thinking since we thought we were on a liberating crusade.

Frank G. McMurry

Simple formula

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Some people seem to think Washington's bipartisan foreign policy is a bit confused—but never before have we been so sure of what we are doing and how to do it. Our basic plan, carefully thought out by State Dept. experts, may be stated in ten words: Find out what Stalin wants and do the opposite.

Could anything be more simple and logical? We know, of course, that Stalin is always wrong; and it follows that by doing the opposite of what he proposes we will be right.

But can we always be sure what Stalin means? Yes—for at least two of our Sunday radio commentators obviously have direct private lines to the Kremlin, and from them Stalin has no secrets. He tells them; they tell us; and we leap to do the opposite.

In all history, no other government has been favored with so simple a key to the often perplexing enigmas involved in foreign relations. **Alexander E. Wight**

Block that quip!

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Cardinal Spellman has offered sanctuary to the 90 West Point cribbing footballers in colleges in his jurisdiction. The Cardinal must feel: "To err is human; to forward pass divine." **J. F. X. Mack**

Near-miracle

VANCOUVER, CANADA

Herewith $2 to renew my sub. For the near-miracle of being able to publish a good paper in a country like yours you certainly deserve all the support that the few remaining democrats (not of the Donkey label) can give you. Never before was America in such need of a guardian. **Dora Bjarnason**

Take time to read

CHICAGO, ILL.

"All men are created equal"; freedom of assembly, speech and the press; the right to alter or abolish our form of government: these are the laws which make for a democratic country.

If people would take the time to read the Constitution they would soon realize how far we are being led from the laws within it. "Now Is the Time for All Good Men to Come to the Aid of Their Country" should be more than a typing exercise. **(Mrs.) Joanne Rex**

Reporting on Poland

HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.

I have had occasion to do much reading, fiction and factual, about Poland. I know that the conditions there are so improved that there is no comparison to the feudal past. Therefore, I am indignant when I see or hear this fact denied and nullified in this country. Perhaps your paper can give publicity to the fact that for the first time in history, Polish children can attend a public school and not a catechism. If that is not a democratic feature and a progressive one then all words are vain and empty symbols. **Constance Hills**

Long may they wave

PALO ALTO, CALIF.

The enclosed check is sent happily as our contribution to the coffers for peace and understanding. The sum of $19.50 is made up of donations from about 40 people who came to our house a few evenings ago to view the magnificent film "The Wave." Each member of the audience is active in many progressive ways in our community and each was thrilled at the chance for a get-together for the GUARDIAN. (Film was shown on 24-hour notice, because of unexpected availability.)

At the moment, in the San Francisco Bay area, we are primarily concerned with getting out the facts about the coming Japanese Peace Treaty conference. It is one more instance of too few people trying to cast off the wool from too many eyes. It is in this kind of truth-seeking that the GUARDIAN is indispensable. **Betsey K. Fisher**

Anti-pollution agent

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Health officials in the Washington area are disturbed about pollution in the Potomac River. This may be caused by a seepage from Capitol Hill. However, it can be cured by a strong Progressive Party victory in the 1952 election.

R. Stanfield

The Rosenberg Case

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Commendations are due you for undertaking presentation of unpublished facts regarding the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It is surrounded by indications of being a cold-blooded frame-up by the war-crazy Truman Administration that early acquired the habit of using unfair means for perverting the better instincts of the American people for right, justice and peace. **A. Garcia Diaz**

Double thanks

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Having just received your special communication of July 31, I am doubling my usual monthly $10 and making the check $20. I would like George Marion's new book. I want to take this opportunity to say I think the GUARDIAN's quality continually improves. It is to my mind the most generally effective organ of progressive information that we have. **John M. Coe**

Improve U. S. broom-corn

LEMONT, ILL.

In reply to a letter from Carl Spaatz, Chairman of the Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign of the Intl. Rescue Committee, Inc., I sent him the following:

"The only son of my next door neighbor is on duty with the Natl. Guard in Cicero, Illinois, where violence and vandalism is so severe that local police cannot cope with it. The cause of this mob violence is simply that a Negro family rented an apartment in Cicero.

"In Kansas there is widespread human suffering, an undetermined number of lives lost, and an estimated property loss of $750,000,000 because of floods. If we had been concentrating on the CERTAIN danger of unharnessed rivers, instead of on the POSSIBLE danger of a foreign ideology, then our American "know-how" would have been put to good use in building flood controls instead of atom bombs.

"That there are also faults, hardships and injustices in Russia, I have no doubt, because I KNOW we have these in our own country—but why not concentrate on our own problems and trust the Russian people to do likewise? It is my humble opinion that we should improve our own variety of broom-corn and make new brooms for sweeping our own door-steps."

Mary Phillips

In the great tradition

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

My check for $5 enclosed. The voice of the opposition must continue to be heard.

Herman W. Richter

The choice today

FLEBINGTON, N. J.

The sharpening tensions and conflicts of today force man out of neutrality and into either a submissive acceptance of whatever is foisted upon him, or into a re-examination of everything he has been taught since childhood. His teachings do not account for the new things which are being added every day, so he must personally either accept them or reject them. If he does a bit of rejecting, and has an open enough mind and enough personal integrity to do a bit or re-examining, then the GUARDIAN is the instrument by which he can most quickly be brought out of the fog. The strength of added numbers is the strength we need today. And every man we lose is a man for the other side.

Carl E. Ogden

Danger to culture?

CHICAGO, ILL.

Bernard Shaw, whose "Caesar and Cleopatra" will alternate with Shakespeare's drama on the same theme this winter in New York, was a self-admitted communist; Theodore Dreiser, the most profoundly sympathetic of American novelists, announced his communist affiliation before his death; Joliot-Curie, the foremost French atomic scientist, is a prideful communist; Pablo Neruda, the great Chilean poet, is a communist exiled from his homeland; Picasso, worshipped by all those who love and enjoy painting, is a communist.

These men did not become communists under pressure. Nor can we call such minds the "dupes" of communists or anything else, unless we choose to talk out of the side of our mouth like a young tough whose only ideal man is a "smart" gangster with a "good racket."

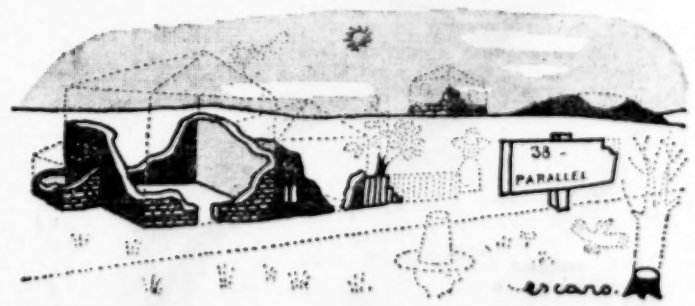
If truly cultured and humanitarian persons like these accept the communist political philosophy and seek to educate others to accept it, how can communism be the dreadful danger to culture and civilization that the American press and politicians continually declare it to be? **Robert Scott**

He outlawed it

BERKELEY, CALIF.

To those who stand against the McCarran Act and loyalty oaths, a word from the Rev. J. W. Loguen, a Negro abolitionist of Syracuse, N. Y., stating his opposition to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850: "I don't respect this law—I don't fear it—I won't obey it! It outlaws me, and I outlaw it and the men who attempt to enforce it on me."

Bert A. Weinert



Canard Enchaine, Paris

Return to the status quo.

REPORT TO READERS

Special memo to 12,000

THIS IS AN ASIDE to 12,000 GUARDIAN readers, of whom you may be one, who got a letter from us under date of July 31 (the rest of you all will be getting a letter from us too in the fall, when we have enough pennies stacked up to proceed with the mailings).

To those of the 12,000 who haven't answered yet: How about unearthing our letter and mailing us back the little blue card in the postage-paid envelope we sent you?

On the basis of your responses we intend to build our Guardian Associates organization for 1952, along lines we first presented in these columns two years ago. So your response, soon, will assure us of an optimum number of the 12,000 who got our July 31 letter as the nucleus of our 1952 Associates.

Not only the 12,000, but anybody among our readers, is welcome into the charmed circle of Guardian Associates—and right after Labor Day we intend to present the plan in detail to all hands, with the special aim of enlisting some of our new readers for next year.

For right now, however, we're saving the cost of a follow-up letter by using this column as a reminder that many of the 12,000 still owe us a reply.

WITH that off our chest to the selected few, may we make a general observation that, come September, we are going to urge you as you have never before been urged to get up on your hind legs and start bringing this paper to the attention of your friends and neighbors?

More and more often, nowadays, we hear from people all over the country that the GUARDIAN has become a double-double "must" in their lives. The press of the country offers less and less in breadth of news coverage. Almost none will join the fight for civil liberties, for peace, for making the profit pirates walk the plank. A case like the Rosenberg Case would never, never be undertaken by any commercial paper in your community. And yet we know from experience together in the Trenton Six case, that the people can win these fights if they have the facts and the gumption to rear up in protest.

Let's let our neighbors in on a good thing. It's about time some of them learned the facts of life. **THE EDITORS**

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THE ROSENBERG CASE

Did the FBI lie to trap an innocent victim? The facts challenge the Greenglass confession

(Continued from Page 1)

an additional $1,000, but agreed to try to get the information requested.

"GREENGLASS HAS CONFESSED": A week later Greenglass again called Rosenberg. This time he was more desperate. He said he had to have $2,000, and asked Rosenberg to borrow it for him, either from relatives or from the business. When Rosenberg again said he could not raise it, Greenglass became livid and, nearly hysterical, warned:

> **"Well, Julie, I've just got to have that money and if you don't get me that money you are going to be sorry."**

Within two weeks the FBI called on Julius Rosenberg. They asked him to accompany them to FBI headquarters. Ethel urged him to go. "Davey's in trouble," she said, "maybe you can help him." After questioning him at headquarters three hours they told him that Greenglass had been arrested as an atom spy, had confessed and had implicated Julius Rosenberg.

Had Greenglass really confessed at that point? Had he in fact implicated Rosenberg? These questions are vitally important. In any event, here is what took place on the night of Greenglass' arrest, according to Greenglass' own testimony at the Rosenbergs' trial.

Brother-in-law's college notes

Greenglass was in the apartment preparing formula for their new child. Their three-year-old child was there, too. Ruth Greenglass had badly burned herself a few days earlier and was in a hospital for treatment. There was a knock on the door. The young father answered it. Four FBI agents walked in. They told him he was under arrest on charges of committing espionage during the war for the Soviets.

The FBI agents stayed in Greenglass' apartment for 5½ hours, until 7:30 that night. They questioned him and made a thorough search of the apartment. In going through a trunk of old letters and papers, one of the agents picked out a sheaf of mathematical notes, brought them over to Greenglass and said:

> **"What's this, some of your atom bomb secrets?"**
>
> **"No," Greenglass replied. "That's just some of my brother-in-law's math notes from college."**

This—according to the government testimony at the trial—is how Julius Rosenberg's name came into the case.

THE HIDDEN $4,000: David Greenglass was taken to FBI headquarters and questioned until the early hours of the next morning. Finally he was allowed to telephone another brother-in-law, Louis Abel, to whom he had previously given $4,000 to secrete for him. Greenglass asked Abel to retain O. John Rogge, one-time Asst. U.S. Attorney General under Tom Clark.

Later that morning, Abel went to the Rogge law firm and turned over the $4,000. Rogge appeared at the arraignment that afternoon, protested his client's innocence and asked for lowered bail. In opposing Rogge's demands, U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol was not reported in the press to have made any mention of the alleged "confession" of the night before. Instead, Saypol demanded that Greenglass be held in $100,000 bail and had him placed in solitary confinement.

IRVING SAYPOL
He wasn't free to say

"We are victims"

Ethel Rosenberg made this statement when she was placed in the Sing Sing death house:

"Our claim that we have been made victims by the machinations of my sister-in-law Ruth Greenglass has been confirmed by Mr. Saypol at David's [Greenglass] sentencing that it was her idea and influence that induced my brother to confess to save his own miserable neck. In fact she is free and this exposes the whole deal that was made by the government with the Greenglasses to implicate my husband and myself.

"David found himself enmeshed in spying activities and had to find a scapegoat to mitigate his punishment. My husband and I were picked as the scapegoats because of our radical ideas, and because my husband was removed from government service years ago because of alleged membership in the Communist Party.

"We said and we say again that we are victims of the grossest type of political frame-up ever known in America. In our own way we will try to establish our innocence. But we ask the people of America to realize the political significance of our case and come to our aid. . . . My husband and I are only two people, but this case has significance which far transcends our personal lives. The entire population of America will be adversely affected by our persecution."

"SOMEBODY MORE IMPORTANT": The same day, other FBI agents went to the hospital to question Ruth Greenglass. No testimony on this interview was ever introduced. (The government put no FBI agents on the witness stand—an indication that they might have proven extremely vulnerable to defense questions dealing with the interrogations and "confessions" made by certain key witnesses.) But when Ruth Greenglass left the hospital two days later she had an immediate consultation in her home with attorney Rogge. She admitted that her husband had given Gold atomic information, that it was she who had deposited the $500, and that she had been present the previous February throughout an FBI interview with her husband. She said:

> **"I thought the FBI was leading to somebody other than my husband, that they wanted somebody much more important than he."**

Rogge then "outlined the different courses that could be taken."

David Greenglass indicted

On July 6 in New Mexico, a federal grand jury handed down a four-count espionage indictment against David Greenglass. The charges against him, based on sworn information given to the grand jury by nine persons, including four FBI agents, were that "on on about June 3, 1945, in Albuquerque" David Greenglass had:

> **(1) Met and conferred with Harry Gold; (2) Received $500 from Gold; (3) Prepared a sketch of a "high explosive lens mold"; (f) Prepared a statement concerning the Los Alamos project.**

The grand jury charged that Greenglass had delivered these atomic secrets to Gold and to Anatoli Yakovlev "for transmission to the U.S.S.R." For conviction on any one of these overt acts—to which nine persons had testified to the grand jury—David Greenglass faced the death penalty.

"THE GENERAL SITUATION": The day following the indictment the federal commissioner in New York ordered Greenglass' immediate removal to New Mexico; but Rogge asked for a week's delay. A week later, on July 13, Rogge secured another postponement. U.S. Attorney Saypol approved the delay. He explained:

> **"I do not feel it appropriate to state publicly the substance of discussions which have been going on, but I acquiesce in this application for adjournment."**

O. JOHN ROGGE
There were long talks

In its account of these proceedings, the N.Y. **Daily Mirror** reported:

> **The court appearance followed the latest of a series of conferences between Rogge and Saypol. Rogge said he has been talking with both his client and Saypol and would like to have "several more talks with my client here before removal proceedings are held." His talks with the accused spy, he said, have been about "the general situation."**

SAYPOL CONFERS: In mid-July, Ruth Greenglass, after her first interrogation by the FBI on June 16 and her initial consultation with Rogge, met with Saypol, members of his staff, FBI agents and her husband for three days in a row. The conference had been arranged by Rogge, who had previously been engaged in "a series of conferences" with U.S. Attorney Saypol. These conferences with Ruth Greenglass culminated with her signing a statement in which she implicated the Rosenbergs.

HARRY GOLD
He came from which "Julius"?

On July 17 the FBI placed Julius Rosenberg under arrest, with an announcement, issued jointly from Washington by J. Edgar Hoover and J. Howard McGrath, charging him with having recruited his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, into a Russian spy ring "early in 1945."

FREE ON A "HUNCH": Thus, in one month, what started with an FBI agent's chance question about Julius Rosenberg's college math notes had been shaped up to provide the kind of political sensation lacking in the apprehension of the four admitted spies, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, Alfred Dean Slack and David Greenglass. For, in arresting Rosenberg, the government was able to stress the fact that in 1945 he was discharged from government employ on charges that he was a member of the Communist Party.

> Not only does Society commit more frightful crimes than any individual, king or commander: it legalizes its crimes and forges certificates of righteousness for them, besides torturing anyone who dares expose their true character.
>
> **George Bernard Shaw**

Ruth Greenglass' hunch—that the government was seeking "somebody much more important" than the Greenglasses—proved right.

Today, as the Rosenbergs sit in the Death House at Sing Sing prison, parted from their two children, their accuser, Ruth Greenglass, a confessed spy, is free with her two children. Her spy husband, David, saved from trial for his life in New Mexico, will be free in eight years, with good behavior.

WHY?

IF David Greenglass confessed to the FBI in the early morning of June 16, implicating Julius Rosenberg,

- **WHY did the FBI wait more than a month before arresting Rosenberg, and still another month before arresting his wife?**
- **WHY was the supposed confession not reported at Greenglass' arraignment that same afternoon?**
- **WHY did he spend $4,000 for a lawyer to protest his innocence at the arraignment?**
- **WHY did Prosecutor Saypol, explaining later why Ruth Greenglass was not being prosecuted, although the Rosenbergs were being sentenced to death, state:**

"I well remember how at his [Greenglass'] arraignment . . . Mr. Rogge protested his innocence. Through Ruth Greenglass, his wife, came the subsequent recantation of those protestations, their cooperation and the disclosure of the facts by both of them."

•

Next week: The Prosecution procures a new witness—and an additional scapegoat.

WAR & PEACE

Truce record lays U.S. open to charge of provocation

"THANK God for Korea!" Gen. James A. van Fleet told **AP** last week at 8th Army HQ. "Where would our people be if we hadn't had something like this to shock them into action?"

Gazette and Daily, York, Pa.

"Don't hurry on my account"

If truce talks failed his troops would resume fighting "with hate and eagerness," he said. It was at least clear that little love could be expected on the part of the Koreans, South as well as North. Describing the "misconduct" of UN troops, the N.Y. **Times'** George Barrett wrote from Seoul of the

. . . outbreaks of contempt that already have created a deep animosity among large sections of the Korean people. . . . The Chinese . . . have impressed many Koreans with the discipline of their troops.

In Canada's conservative **MacLean's** magazine, editor Pierre Berton—recently returned from Korea—described "villages roasted by our napalm," and commented:

If we had gone into Korea as an invading army of conquerors with the express purpose of humiliating the citizenry, we could have done no worse than we have done in the name of the UN, the Western world and the democratic way of life.

UP AND ATOM: As the GUARDIAN went to press, cease-fire talks remained suspended by the Koreans and Chinese in protest against shooting and bombing by UN forces in the neutrality area. The suspension prompted a chorus of demands in Washington for use of the atom bomb if the Communists did not promptly surrender. Scripps-Howard papers ran a cartoon of a huge cannon mouth with the caption: "I may have to do the talking now."

U.S. press attempts to blame as yet unroasted Koreans for "bad faith" were singularly thin in view of the record:

• Statements of U.S. readiness to settle at the 38th Parallel were made by Gen. Ridgway, March 12; Defense Secy. Marshall, May 10; Chief of Staff Bradley, May 22; Army Chief of Staff Collins, May 28; Secy. Acheson, June 2 and 26. The Malik suggestion for such a settlement followed June 25. Korean-Chinese negotiators proposed it at Kaesong.

• By July 10 when talks began, Washington's line had already shifted. High officials from the President down warned Americans of intensifying danger, told them — as did mobilizer Wilson July 9 — not to expect anything from the truce talks and "not to place their faith in hopes of diplomatic victory alone." Marshall said July 18 it would be six weeks or more before a cease-fire could be concluded.

• JULY 12: Ridgway suspended talks because UN newsmen (like Korean-Chinese newsmen) were barred from Kaesong. Top U.S. newsmen themselves called the excuse "flimsy" and "trivial." July 15, talks resumed when the Koreans and Chinese agreed to Ridgway's terms.

• JULY 21: Four-day adjournment to consider the question blocking conclusion of an agenda: withdrawal of foreign troops. The Koreanss and Chinese made another concession in agreeing to take this up later.

The deadlock

• JULY 27: Agenda completed, truce talks began; promptly deadlocked over the demarcation line. Koreans insisted on 38th Parallel. Washington told the world it was asking a truce on present battlelines, but on Aug. 4 a French news agency report confirmed what the Koreans had charged: that the U.S. was demanding large-scale withdrawal of Korean-Chinese troops, occupation of a big section of North Korea. Ridgway softened the impact of this by halting the talks, this time on the ground an armed Chinese company had been seen in the neutral area. Five days later: talks resumed when Koreans expressed "regret."

• Answering Korean complaints that UN forces were strafing white-flagged Korean convoys en route to and from Kaesong, Ridgway in effect admitted it. Koreans refused to be provoked; talks seemed headed for a compromise on the demarcation line.

• AUG. 19: UN troops opened a broad offensive. Korean-Chinese negotiators reported that an armed band invaded the Kaesong area, ambushed a Communist platoon, killed its commander, wounded another Chinese; they said the attack was made by South Korean and U.S. troops. Not denying the attack or the manner in which it was made, the U.S. reply simply said there was no evidence to show it had been made by uniformed personnel, hinted the Communists themselves were responsible. UN correspondents were barred by their own authorities from the scene, but London Daily Worker reporter Alan Winnington wrote:

"I was on the scene within three hours after the incident as were Korean, Chinese and American liaison officers. Yao Chinghsiang carried a pistol but refused to use it when the firing began, owing to the neutrality agreement. He ordered a retreat in the face of heavy fire from camouflaged positions prepared during the night by Ridgway's men near the patrol's quarters. Actually Yao had been wounded, and one of his comrades, who was wounded and crawled into a haystack, saw him shot in cold blood by the invaders. The terrain, the position of the village, the evidence of the survivors, the villagers and innumerable spent cartridges, show that the orders came from above for this most serious of a series of breaches of neutrality near Panmunjon."

U.S. provocation

• AUG. 31: Koreans charged a UN plane bombed Kaesong. Ridgway called this a "frame-up." President Truman a "red masquerade," although all they had to go on was a report "based on investigation on the spot but in darkness. . . ." Winnington wrote:

"The American liaison behaved with astounding arrogance when it came to the investigation of the air raid here. They refused to examine the evidence closely, and refused a complete investigation on the grounds that no evidence of the bombing had been shown them. I personally heard the bombs fall and detonate, and later I heard strafing in the direction of this delegation. Also I have seen the bomb fins. Bomb shrapnel fell in the car normally used by Gen. Nam Il, chief of the Korean truce delegation."

Korean-Chinese negotiators suspended the talks pending a "satisfactory" answer to their charges, which Ridgway now called "malicious falsehoods . . . obviously manufactured." Peking radio asked a re-investigation.

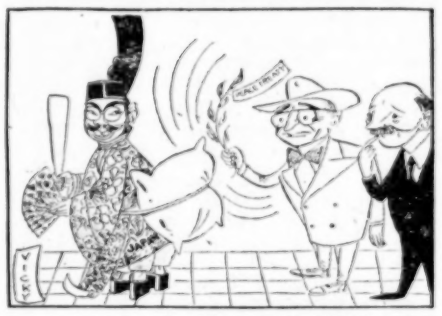
• At this critical moment (Aug. 25) U.S. Superforts dropped 300 tons of bombs on Rashin, 17 miles from the Soviet border. (Chief of Staff Bradley last May 23 said the State Dept. had forbidden bombing of Rashin "because you are bordering on a political issue of crossing the border into Russia.") Peking said that on Aug. 23 and 25 U.S. planes flew over Shanghai and Tsingtao. The Korean-Chinese attitude was summed up in their protest:

"The reason you dare to unscrupulously continue the provocation is because you have mistaken our patience in striving for peace as a sign of weakness." Peking radio said: "Quite obviously until the American side changes such a contemptible and savage attitude, resumption of negotiations is inconceivable."

• In the N.Y. Herald Tribune, David Lawrence said the U.S. has decided to reaffirm the original UN mission—"liberation by military means of all Korea. . . . If the cease fire parleys fail, the mission will continue as before." He added:

"The record, in effect, now establishes the proposition that the armistice will not be accepted as a final settlement, and that threats of a continuance of hostilities will be the UN position right along hereafter unless and until Korea is freed of hostile military forces. . . . It is a great step forward."

"NO SELF-DEFENSE": Meanwhile a significant revelation about the origin of the UN mission in Korea came to light last week. Asst. Secy. of State John Hickerson, it was learned, had told a closed session of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee last June 5 that long before June 25, 1950, the State Dept. had prepared a "skeleton resolution" by which UN would justify war in Korea. This, he said, formed the basis for the resolution submitted to UN on June 25, 1950. Attempting to defend his Dept. against charges of being



News Chronicle, London

My object all sublime
I shall achieve in time—
To let the punishment fit the crime.
—THE MIKADO

unprepared for the Korean conflict, Hickerson let the cat out of the bag about who started it:

"We knew we were going to take it to the UN. We knew in general what we were going to say. . . . We had a skeleton resolution here first."

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.), a member of the subcommittee, commented that "there was not any self-defense as far as America was concerned in Korea," adding:

"This government went off half cocked. They went off on a so-called blueprint here, not having an idea what we would need in Korea. . . ."

ASIA CAN'T SEE IT: The **Wall St. Journal** tied U.S. stalling in the truce talks to the desire to get the Japanese peace treaty signed first. But efforts to lend the treaty an international flavor were going increasingly awry. India last week joined Burma in refusing to attend the Sept. 4 conference at San Francisco. Its reasons were failure to include New China, U.S. bases and military occupation of Japan, and U.S. taking over under UN trusteeship of the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands.

Most of Asia is thus opposing the U.S.-dictated treaty. Only Asiatic nations attending the conference will be the Philippines (whose original bitter objections to failure to get reparations were overcome by a U.S. "mutual defense" agreement); the puppet governments of Indo-China; Pakistan and Ceylon; and Indonesia, which has publicly voiced objections similar to India's.

A tale of two systems

Rumania, formerly the poverty-stricken estate of playboy kings, feudal landlords and exploiting foreign corporations, celebrated Aug. 23 its 7th anniversary as a People's Republic already well on the way to industrialization. These pictures of state agronomist Alexandru Veniarski at farms run on pre-liberation (l.) and post-liberation (r.) lines show what the change means to the people in terms of food on the table. Note the height of wheat grown on a collective mechanized farm with cross-fertilization methods learned from the U.S.S.R.

"For God's sake . . ."

Elmer A. Benson, Chairman, and C. B. Baldwin, Secretary, of the Progressive Party, last week sent the following telegram to President Truman on the situation in Korea:

For God's sake, stop the fighting in Korea. There can be no incidents if the killing stops. The American people are not concerned with where the line is drawn. They want peace. They want their sons home. Order an end to bombing and artillery barrages today. The responsibility is yours, Mr. President. They elected you to represent them, not Generals or Admirals.

THE LAW

Clash of rulings boosts bail bedlam

Real Americanism means that we will protect freedom of speech—we will defend the right of people to say what they think, regardless of how much we may disagree with them.
—President Truman, Aug. 14, 1951.

THIS week a total of 57 persons are serving sentences, are in jail pending trial or are under heavy bail not for saying what they think but for conspiring to say what the government thinks they might think at some later date. Some are mothers and grandmothers, some are aged and ailing, many have serious heart conditions, one is so badly crippled from a recent auto accident that he can barely walk with crutches—which were taken from him when he was jailed.

Those awaiting trial are in four groups: 12 in California, 17 in New York, six each in Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

All the New York group are free on bail. Last week they appeared in court and named new counsel: attorney Frank Serri, former president of the Kings Co. Criminal Courts Bar Assn. and a vice-president of the New York City Chapter of the Natl. Lawyers Guild, representing defendant Albert Lannon, and Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of Yale Law School, president of the Natl. Lawyers Guild, representing the other 16. Serri asked and received another month in which to prepare pretrial motions, set to be heard Sept. 17. A trial date will be set at that time.

CRC BOND TAKEN: The California 12 were still in jail lacking a total of $575,000 bail, with picket lines outside demanding reductions. Four judges and two U.S. commissioners have turned down appeals for bail cuts in the last month.

In Philadelphia U.S. Commissioner Henry Carr not only reduced bail for Steve Nelson, one of the Pittsburgh defendants, from $100,000 to $20,000, but accepted a bond posted by the Civil Rights Congress, which is banned as a bailor by the Attorney General's office. Nelson was taken by the FBI from a sickbed; he is recovering from multiple injuries from an auto crash. Andrew Onda and James Dolsen, two other Pittsburgh defendants, were arrested just as they were concluding an eight-months trial under a state sedition law; a motion for a retrial on grounds that the new arrests were timed to prejudice the jury was denied.

On Friday U.S. District Judge Stewart rejected government demands for $100,000 bail, set it at $20,000 for each of the six. He said the arrests should not be used to prejudice the outcome of the state sedition trial, adding:

"I have never heard of a case like this where people are apprehended during one trial for another trial."

Two others of the Pittsburgh defendants, William Albertson arrested in Michigan and Irving Weissman arrested in New York, await removal to the steel city.

IWO BAN SLAMMED: In an atmos-

(Continued on Page 5)

YOUTH FESTIVAL IN BERLIN

Freundschaft was the word on two million tongues

By Eleanor Wheeler
GUARDIAN special correspondent

BERLIN

I AM writing this at a window of the Press Bureau looking down on an Alexanderplatz that former Berliners would never know. It is all cleared and planted to green grass in the center. All around the center circle are big columns with enormous bright banners and big pictures greeting the Third World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace. And all over the square, the sidewalks, spilling into the streets is a sea of blue shirts, the German youth. There were 2,000,000 of them—along with 24,000 delegates from 104 nations. They are an active, friendly bunch of people. We could never have dreamed of such a transition. Everywhere are helpful people, everywhere they give a friendly hand and say: "Freundschaft." It is extremely moving.

The room in which I sit is spanking new with great big windows, fluorescent lighting, brand new typewriters of East German manufacture, free coffee for foreign journalists, new carpeting, a line of well-equipped telephone booths, a long modern desk for writing, a smell of new paint and progress, not decay and hopelessness.

The police are young men and have not the slightest resemblance to the Hitler-type we used to see pushing people around. They are friendly, informal and efficient. They are completely unlike the "new army" myth that circulates in the West about the police here.

HIKMET TO ROBESON: We met Nazim Hikmet, the brilliant Turkish poet recently freed from prison after a world-wide protest. I asked him if he wanted to send a message to Paul Robeson through the GUARDIAN. "A few words," I said. He replied:

> "A FEW words? I have an ocean of words. I love Paul Robeson. I would send my embrace to him if it were physically possible."

Yes, I said, Robeson is America's pride. Again Hikmet protested:

> "He is the pride of the world. You Americans always try to monopolize things, but you cannot monopolize Robeson. The world loves Robeson and he belongs to the world. Listen to her—she says Robeson is AMERICA'S pride!"

HOW IT LOOKS: The West German police actually murdered four young men on their way to the festival (three shot, one driven into a river where he drowned). Ralph Parker [GUARDIAN's Moscow correspondent] spoke to one of the 417 who were beaten by West German police. He said they had decided to accept the invitation of West Berlin's Mayor Reuter to see how democracy looked in the West. They were only a few feet over the border when they saw armed rowdies as well as police meeting them with stones and clubs. They had orders not to provoke trouble, so they retreated.

Yesterday afternoon we saw two Chinese operas (beautiful) and then in the evening the Soviet farewell performance. Nice time!

●

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Man from Missouri says—

A young GUARDIAN reader from Missouri who attended the Festival (his first trip abroad and first large-scale progressive meeting) writes from Berlin:

THERE seems to be enormous popular enthusiasm for the festival; 10,224 house committees were formed to erect house and street decorations. I have noticed several American flags around.

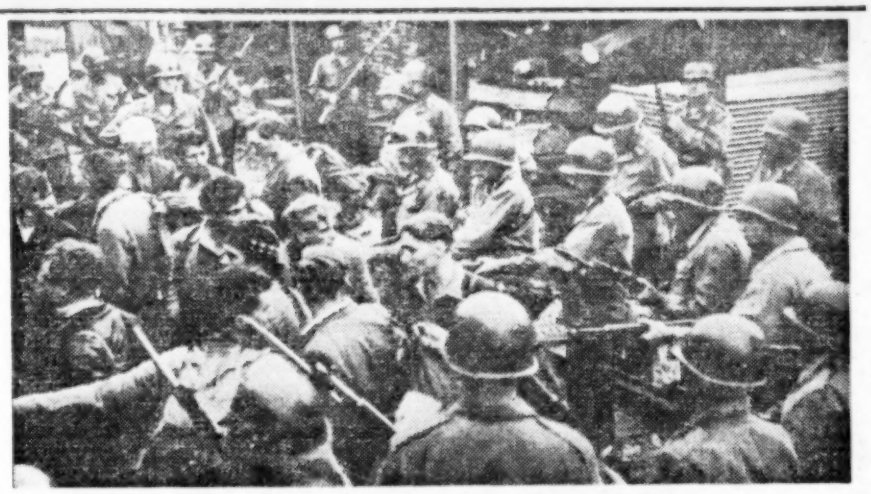
I am surprised to find so many young people in responsible positions here in Berlin; all seem to be quite enthusiastic about the liberal government, and have a good idea about the world political situation.

I've, of course, never seen anything like this demonstration—I watched 1,500,000 youth go past in the parade with flags, peace and friendship posters. The friendliness, enthusiasm and dancing in the streets show that great strides have been made in uniting the forces for peace in the world. The U.S. Govt. can spend 10 times as much money as has been spent here and, if recent events are any guide, they would get about 10% of the results achieved here. These events are tending to isolate the U.S.

A YOUNG GERMAN VICTIM
The West German police did it

Deutschlands Stimme, Berlin

Truman: "What brings you here?" Adenauer: "I'm a refugee from the People's Peace Poll."



THEY TRIED TO BLOCK THE ROAD TO PEACE
American and French occupation troops in Austria, with guns and bayonets ready, hem in British delegates to the Berlin Festival. Friendly Austrians helped the delegates break the barrier.

THE AFFAIR AT INNSBRUCK

American MP's with bayonets rough up British delegates

By George Wheeler
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

BERLIN

LAST night the U.S. delegation was host for a get-together with the other delegations and smoked the Pipe of Peace with them. One Britisher remarked that the ceremony had particular significance for them after the brutality of American MP's in Austria. A Dundee Scot in kilts who was a lifelong abstainer took his first puff on "the weed" and said: "Anyway, it's a sight better than bayonets in your back."

He told me he had been in a group of about 100 British youth who had started to walk toward Berlin after the American MP's ordered them off the train at Saalfelden near Innsbruck. They were going down the road singing songs when a jeep's lights flashed on, blinding them. A voice shouted: "Halt or we'll shoot." They stopped, asked the MP's why they could not go on, explained that they were British citizens and had complete right to proceed.

"SHOOT, SHOOT, SHOOT": The MP's simply repeated, with unprintable emphasis, that they would be shot if they advanced. The group agreed to go ahead; rifle bolts clicked; and the British chanted in unison with their step, "Shoot, shoot, shoot, shoot." The Americans cursed, but held their fire and then drove the jeep wildly through young men and women. The Scot was hit hard and thrown across the road. His back was hurt, but his rucksack had caught the sharp impact.

A few minutes later three trucks and two jeeps of MP's stopped and surrounded them with fixed bayonets. Colin Sweet, the group's elected spokesman, said: "We are within our rights." The lieutenant (Daugherty they thought his name was), under the command of beefy Major Green, told Sweet to shut up. When Sweet started to repeat his statement of rights, the lieutenant split his head open with the butt of his carbine.

As Sweet lay unconscious on the ground, the deputy spokesman said: "You can't do that." The lieutenant raised his carbine: "Do you want to be next?" A sergeant yelled to the driver who came up to pick up Sweet, "Run over the S.O.B."

AMERICAN HOSPITALITY: They were taken to a railroad yard where they were forced to sleep in the open in a ring of fixed bayonets. The women were "protected" by being forced to listen all night while the MP's told lewd, moronic stories of their recent conquests over Austrian girls.

One guard next morning was reading "Superman." The Britishers were not amused, started to get out their cameras but though it better to save the cameras than to document the educational training their captors were being given. Next morning they were allowed water—but they were not allowed to leave the mixed group to go to the toilet.

Another member of the British delegation, Mark Freedman, told me how the GI's after looking at his British passport, threw him bodily off the train. His ankle was severely injured, and he lost his luggage—but he said:

> "I'm glad I came by Innsbruck and learned what I did about your government. I'm going back and tell thousands of people how we were treated."

WIPE OUT THE SHAME: McLeric, a resourceful Scot, told how he went with a group with water bottles along the station to the water tap past the guards—and kept going. He brought back sacks of bread and passed them through the station window to his captive friends. Then he went back to the Austrian workers who had given the bread. They put him in a fireman's uniform and he rode the locomotive cab past the American blockade.

There were cheers when the American co-chairman said the delegation were ashamed of such actions by their government and pledged that they would return to America to work for peace and wipe out the shame. In such circumstances and with new and better understanding the peace pipe was smoked, and the delegates drank a final toast to "Freundschaft—Friendship."

(Continued from Page 4)

sphere of sedition trials and Smith Act arrests, the Pennsylvania House of Representatives adopted by 145 to 3 a bill providing 20 years in prison and $10,000 fines for aiding or abetting the aims of the Communist Party; the Philadelphia **Evening Bulletin** urged the Senate to defeat it.

In New York City Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld ordered Alexander Bittelman released from Ellis Island on a $5,000 bond twice rejected by the immigration service because the person offering it belonged to the Intl. Workers Order, listed "subversive" by the attorney general. The judge called the rejection an "abuse of discretion." Bittelman is one of the 17 Smith Act defendants jailed on Ellis Island Aug. 2 when CRC bail for 39 foreign-born was revoked.

Two others were released from Ellis Island when they provided bond from private sources. A hearing was set for Tuesday for Anthony Cationar; $5,000 bond for him was refused when the bailor refused to reveal its source. Two others are still held on the Island.

SAYPOL REBUKED: The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered a new trial for William W. Remington, former government employe convicted last Feb. 7 of perjury for swearing under oath that he had never belonged to the Communist Party. He was under the maximum sentence of five years and $2,000 fine.

In a unanimous decision the court ruled that the trial judge's definition of Communist membership was too vague and indefinite. It also called the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations "a purely hearsay declaration," and rebuked U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol (now prosecuting the 17) for badgering a witness who had changed his name—which "could serve to arouse possible racial prejudice on the part of the jury."

The War-Rush and the Capitalist

"The time has come, suh,"
Wall St. said,
"To talk of money things:
Of shoots and ships and
selecting Wacs,
Of cartridges and slings;
Why jellied gas is boiling hot
And whether jets have
wings." **Mark Tuttle**

In 1949, 4,700,000 U.S. families had incomes below $1,000. Half of the nonwhite families and individuals received less than $1,364—*U.S. Census Bureau.*

CALENDAR

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General

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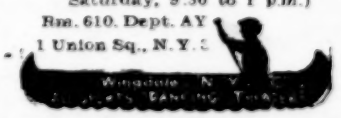

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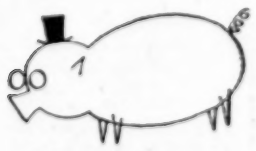
LABOR

60,000 walk out in Mine-Mill strike

LATE last March the National Wage Policy Conference of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers met in Denver to adopt a 13-point bargaining program for 60,000 workers in the non-ferrous metals industry. The NWPC, composed of the Executive Board plus rank-and-file delegates from every section of the industry, asked for these things:

1. A 30c-an hour general wage increase.
2. A pension plan providing for retirement benefits of $100 monthly, exclusive of Social Security benefits.
3. Two additional paid holidays annually.
4. Vacations of one week after one year, two weeks after two years, and an additional day for each year of service after 10.

In April and May bargaining sessions were held at Anaconda, Kennecott and American Smelting & Refining (contracts expired June 30 there, July 31 at Phelps-Dodge, the other member of the Big Four). The companies offered only 2 or 3 cents an hour more. About 20 bargaining sessions were held in June but the companies refused to budge.



STRIKE ACTION VOTED: In July the union pared its demands to an overall package of 27 cents an hour, asked the companies to make a "serious counter-offer," agreed to seek authorization from locals to take a simultaneous strike vote in major sections of the industry. Further bargaining sessions with the companies were futile. A secret referendum was held Aug. 1-4 and 85% of the union voted for strike action if necessary to back up the bargaining demands.

The U.S. Conciliation & Mediation Service stepped in with "conciliation panels." In a series of meetings the companies refused to yield an inch and talks were broken off. On Aug. 16 the policy committee of the union fixed Aug. 27 for a nationwide strike.

Orville Larsen, Mine-Mill vice president, called attention to a 14% increase in productivity (amount of output of each worker for each hour on the job) from 1949 to 1950. He denounced the "shocking failure of non-ferrous metal operators to let their workers have a just share in the fruits of enormously increased productivity."

BRIEF IDAHO SUNSHINE: Last week, with the strike deadline only days away, the union continued to seek bargaining sessions. On Tuesday came the first break in 4½ months: operators of the huge Bunker Hill and Sunshine mines in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, agreed to enter straight bargaining sessions with the union's team. The company's decision came as Mine-Mill was pressing unfair labor practices charges before the NLRB.

But over the week-end, the industry in general refused a settlement proposed by government mediators and the miners struck at 7 a.m. Monday. AFL unions in 14 states were scheduled to join the walkout, shutting down 90% of the copper industry.

EMPIRE RULED UNFAIR: In Bayard, N.M., as the strike of Local 890, Mine-Mill, at Empire Zinc went into its 11th month, an NLRB examiner found E-Z guilty of unfair labor practices in refusing to bargain collectively. It gave the company 20 days to comply.

The persecution of pickets (dozens have been arrested on charges of blocking the road to the plant) and deliberate violence against strikers went on. A car driven by scabs swung into a '29 Model A Ford driven by a striker, seriously injuring him and his wife. Both are in the hospital. The scab was later overheard bragging about the incident in a phone call to the sheriff.

Last Thursday four carloads of scabs drove into a picket line critically injuring four women. Strikers charged that one scab fired into the crowd and wounded another woman. Sheriff's deputies stood by during the attack and did nothing until the picket line was reformed. Then they turned tear gas on the pickets. Four thousand miners walked out in nearby mines in sympathy.

How crazy can you get dept.

Eugene Lyons, author, expert on Russia and head of an organization called "Liberator of the Peoples of Russia," says his organization believes there should be a plebiscite in the Ukraine in case the Soviet Union collapses. "The truth is," says Lyons, "that the separatist move among the Ukrainians is much more advanced in the United States than elsewhere."

Chicago Daily News, July 23.

The GUARDIAN offers a free one-year sub for yourself or friend for the sender of each item published under this heading. This week's item was sent in by Christian Meyer, Beloit, Wis.

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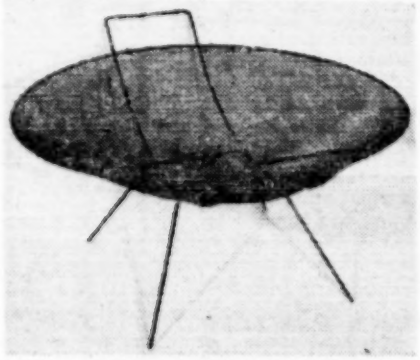

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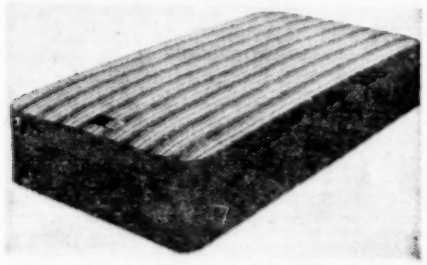

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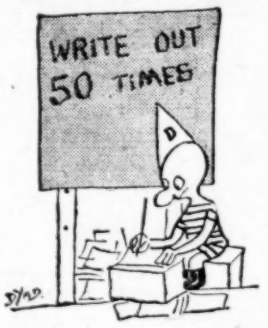
BOOKS Imperialists caught with their tactics down

By Charles Kramer

IT is a long way from "freedom from fear" to the fear of freedom in the Smith Act decision, from Wagner Act to Taft-Hartley, from the Good Neighbor to the armed bomber—but that is how far America's political and moral climate has changed since FDR's death.

Vast as is the difference between Roosevelt and Truman, it is more than men that has made this terrific change. In a simply-written book, **American Imperialism,** the outstanding former government economist Victor Perlo has dissected the system that is responsible, and its operations. He does three notable jobs which go far to enrich understanding and knowledge.



Daily Worker, London

"I must not mention American war bases in the free West. I must not . . ."

OUT OF ITS MOUTH: First, he analyzes the economic pattern of imperialism. He shows how monopoly works through the export of capital and colonization; its economic and territorial division of the world; the ways by which Rockefeller - Morgan - Mellon controlled enterprises have penetrated into Asia, Africa, and Europe, cloaked by the diplomatic phrases and propaganda of Truman Doctrines and Marshall Plans. He shows how exploitation works at home, and why it must finally live on manufacturing for death because it cannot make enough out of a rising living standard at home.

Second, he has caught the imperialists with their profits exposed and their mouths open. He rips apart the blah of propaganda and points out the real stakes of imperialism. With a wealth of penetrating quotations which will be much-needed ammunition for progressives, he lets imperialism's own spokesmen tell the story—in congressional hearings, in technical journals, in speeches on the "tide of empire" and the "need for business men active in government."

WHO GETS WHAT: A rare and creative statistician, Perlo proceeds to translate the lazy generalizations about "imperialism" into a concrete, down-to-earth system whose operations can be looked at, measured and judged. In simple figures he tells just how much monopoly gains from exploitation of the colonies, the world and its own people. In 15 pages on the super-exploitation of U.S. Negroes, he does more to explain the persistent obscenity of jimcrow than a hundred volumes. He shows it not as an aberration of crackpots nor a vague and indefinite sociological "institution," but as a system that dredges $4,000,000,000 a year in profits out of the lives of the Negro people.

He explains the mounting tension of exploitation and war that has been engineered by the bipartisan leaders in government and finance, and provides a rational thread through its complicated steps—the British loan, the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact, Schuman Plan, international financial skulduggery, European Union, Middle East rivalries, Point Four, culminating in the senseless slaughter of the Korean War. These complex foreign developments he relates to the domestic drive to lower living standards and destroy freedom.

THE PEOPLE'S ANSWER: It is a book everyone should read, not alone for its analysis and sharp understanding, but for the hope it offers, the answer of the people themselves to the imperialists. Fifty-two years ago, when U.S. imperialism started to chart the world, the people gave an answer—in the platform of the American Anti-Imperialist League:

> **We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty and tends toward militarism, an evil from which it has been our glory to be free. We regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . . The United States cannot act upon the ancient heresy that might makes right. . . . Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves.**

The platform is as good a beacon today as it was in 1899, and holds forth as much hope as it did then. It rallied enough people so that only a year later its substance and very words were incorporated in the Democratic Party's 1900 national campaign platform.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, by Victor Perlo. Intl. Publishers, N.Y. $2.75.

More names of U.S. POW's in Korea

The following POW names conclude the list of over 550 received by mail last month from John W. Powell, American editor of the China Review *of Shanghai.*

We hope you will read these new names most carefully, look for names you know even though addresses may not be given, and take the very little trouble involved to write, telephone or call on the family involved.

That's all we propose, this simple neighborly act. We ourselves have scrupulously avoided every proposal to commercialize this list of names or to exploit it in any way, and we earnestly counsel you to be equally respectful of the right of privacy and individual opinion of anyone you may call, write or visit in this connection. If the people want a copy of the paper in which the name of their POW may appear, we will send it free of charge on request.—THE EDITORS

Shertzer, Gordon R., R.A. 13314916; 312 No. 4th St., Wrightsville
Short, John W., R.A. 16311414; 143 145th St., Calumet City, Ill.
Shults, Rembert D., R.A. 20757885
Siedlemann, Cpl. Dale, R.A. 17260229
Signorile, Louis, E.R. 16297365; 6135 So. Kolmar, Chicago, Ill.
Simmons, Jack A., E.R. 14283420
Simonson, Ernest V., E.R. 16287357; 310 Chicago Ave., Virginia, Wisc.
Simpson, Pfc. Alfred L., R.A. 13752858; 1825 No. Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Pfc. Alfred L., R.A. 17280049; East St. Louis, Ill.
Smith, Allen M., E.R. 55005774; Almond, Wis.
Smith, Herman, E.R. 57204296; Mousie, Ky.
Smith, Paul Robert, R.A. 16324093
Smith, Robert, E.R. 15274357
Smithers, Ferman T., R.A. 18262867
Snider, Carl G. Jr., E.R. 37154633
Snodgrass, Robert C., R.A. 19357430; 1757 Bentley Av., Los Angeles, Calif.
Sobiek, John, R.A. 12301756; 33-20 29th St., Astoria, L.I., N.Y.
Soto, Ricardo H.
Spindler, Pfc. Fred G., R.A. 35284099
Stackley, Wm. F., R.A. 14314804; RFD. 1, Box 336, Florence, S.C.
Staffins, Frank G., E.R. 57503979
Staten, Cpl. Donald, R.A. 14250624; 505 So. Davies Av., Newton, N.C.
Steinberg, Sgt. Joseph D., R.A. 3909-6545; 3407 - 26th St., San Francisco, Calif.
Stephens, Henry, R.A. 12782880
Stevenson, Pfc. Robert A., R.A. 1629-6476; Lincoln Park, Mich.
Stonesifier, Raymond Lee, R.A. 1936-2446; parents: Rt. 2, Box 403, North Bend, Ore.
Stoney, Cpl. Oliver Jr., R.A. 14260446; 38 Ash St., (?), S.C.
Stout, Arthur V., R.A. 35438660
Strength, Donald L., R.A. 14318451
Stroup, James R., E.R. 57502643; R.D. 1, Dwyersburg, Tenn.
Stuart, Leant, R.A. 19723103; 1444 G St., Reedly, Calif.
Suerroe, Julian A., E.R. 57500391
Sweeney, John R., R.A. 12329620
Tennille, James, R.A. 14350392
Thielen, Florbert, E.R. 17263907, Eden Valley, Minn.
Tick, Stanley M., E.R. 52018338
Tinsley, Pfc. Donald L., 224 Maury St., Lexington, Ky.
Tomlinson, Sgt. Marion E.
Towne, Charles E., E.R. 57136307
Tyler, John L., R.A. 15273053; R.D. 3, E. 14th St., Moundsville, W. Va.
Vadala, Guy T., R.A. 11182927; 2 Hillside Rd., Stoneham, Mass.
Van Santen, Henry, R.A. 123442419
Vergara, Elisco C., R.A. 18224278
Vertner, John H., R.A. 6589229; R.F.D. 3, Weiser, Idaho
Vigil, Leo C., R.A. 17250607; 1220 Bell Av., Alamosa, Colo.
Villanueva, Thomas,
Villereol, Pedro G., E.R. 57420734
Vincent, Leonard J., R.A. 12528624
Vincent, William P., E.R. (?)7504404; Leeds, N. Dak.
Wagner, Alvin C., R.A. 13320249; Sugar Grove, Va.
Wagner, Cpl. Richard, R.A. 11186307
Wailes, Pvt. Adrian R., R.A. 17273525; 842 8th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Walden, Geo. T., E.R. 38465343; 1412 E. 3rd, Tulsa, Okla.
Walden, Isac, E.R. 57503891
Walker, Pfc. J., R.A. 17280063; St. Louis 3, Mo.
Walker, Maj. John H., wife: 2558 7th Av., N.Y.C.
Ward, Johnnie, R.A. 14260545
Ware, Pfc. Raymond O., R.A. 17281042; Wichita 10, Kans.
Waters, Eunis G., R.A. 1434620; 434 W. Burr Dr., Anniston, Ala.
Watson, Leonard S., E.R. 37107127
Webster, Pfc. Floyd D., R.A. 17269741; 8612 Osage Dr., Muncie, Kans.
Werth, Edwin A., R.A. 16332852; 435 So. 11th St., Salina, Kans.
Wetzler, Emil J., E.R. 55001268; Rt. 2, Fults, Ill.
White, Billy R., E.R. 14246073
Wilson, Cpl. Robert D., R.A. 16310537; 1321 S. 15th St., Terre Haute, Ind.
Winoder, Howard W., R.A. 23786250
Winter, Maj. Fred'k W., 01287100; brother & sister: 818 South Ivy St., Arlington, Va.
Wise, William L., R.A. 13333475
Woods, Joseph H., R.A. 12314320; 597 Thomas St., Orange, N.J.
Woodworth, Sgt. Richard A., R.A. 3970-6349
Wooley, Frank, U.S. 34366839
Yokadeo, Herman J., R.A. 183295[illegible] 529 Fermat St., Tucson, Ariz.
Young, Gerald R., E.R. 17260144; 3740 Indianapolis, Des Moines, Ia.
Young, Pfc. Walter R., R.A. 13354090
Zecchine, Pvt. Ralph E., R.A. 15297972; 8804 Hough Av., Cleveland, Ohio
Zumor, Charles, R.A. 13335462

Freedom corner

LOS ANGELES—Replacing **Forever Amber** and similar boudoir sagas of the '30's as titles underscored in red in L.A. library catalogs—meaning they cannot be read by persons under 18—are Upton Sinclair's **Oil,** Howard Fast's **Freedom Road** and **Clarkton** and John dos Passos' **42nd Parallel.** To an insistent young bookworm trying to get away with **Clarkton** and **Parallel** last week, a Hollywood librarian explained: "They're too frank."

CHICAGO—In a "Store Bulletin" apparently circulated to all Walgreen drug stores, dated Aug. 13, appeared this:

> **ALL STORES—IMPORTANT—Check your Bantam Pocket Book Rack and remove Scottsboro Boy by Haywood Patterson and Earl Conrad. This book is to be removed from sale and returned to local distributor at once.**

Chicago Walgreens had just received a consignment of the 25c edition of **Scottsboro Boy,** an account of Patterson's experiences in southern U.S. jails parallelling in horror those of Nazi concentration-camp prisoners.

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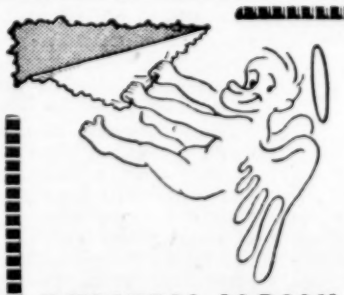

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